

Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP)
Required Information and Selection Criteria for Projects Nominated for CIAP Funding

Information required for all CIAP project nomination submittals:

1. Project Title: *East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration*
2. Entity/Individual nominating the project: *Louisiana Department of Natural Resources / Dain Gillen*
3. Contact Information (Name, Address, Telephone, Email): *Dain Gillen, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Engineering Division, 617 North 3rd Street, 10th Floor, P.O. Box 44027, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. (225) 219-0379. dain.gillen@la.gov*
4. Total CIAP Funds Requested: *\$30,720,000*
5. Description and Location of Project: *East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration. Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The island separates Terrebonne and Timbalier bays from the Gulf of Mexico.*
6. Project Type (from list below of authorized CIAP fund uses): *No.1*
7. Project Justification: *East Timbalier Island serves as one of the most important barrier islands in the Terrebonne Estuary because of the protection it offers to the marshes between Bayou Lafourche and Timbalier Bay and because of the extensive oil and gas infrastructure that it supports. In addition, the island serves as a diverse fishery area and a nesting area for many species of migratory birds. Historically, it has experienced some of the highest shoreline erosion rates in Louisiana. In 1978, the island was 1,223.3 acres in area and by 1996 it had been reduced to 226.2 acres, with significant reductions after major storms. Hurricane Andrew in 1992 had one of the largest effects, breaching a cut in the island which has since scoured out to a depth of several feet. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita of 2005 further damaged the island, indicating the urgency at which action must be taken. CWPPRA projects TE-25 and TE-30 were completed in January 2000, which added 2,627,111 yd³ of sediment to the island, resulting in 107.5 acres of dune and backbarrier marsh creation. In addition to this, 7,000 feet of rubble mound seawall was constructed, 13,000 feet of sand fencing was installed, and 13,000 plugs of Bitter Panicum were planted. Total project costs were \$17,805,743. The goals of these projects were to create a 200 foot-wide dune and 600 foot-wide marsh along the length of the island, reconnecting both sides of the island. Although, a significant amount of dune and marsh was built, the island was not able to be reconnected because of containment issues in the open water areas and sediment quality issues from the borrow areas. Also, severe degradation of the created dunes has resulted since project completion. The CIAP project plans to build on these previous projects by using modern search techniques to find sufficient sediment and sand sources to reconnect the island and*

rebuild a larger, wider dune and beachfront along the island that will be more sustainable. In addition, marsh will be created or maintained where necessary behind the dunes to ensure a uniform width along the length of the island.

8. Project cost share (Types and amounts of non-CIAP funds proposed, if any): *None*

Types of Projects authorized by the CIAP legislation:

1. Conservation, restoration and protection of coastal area, including wetland.
2. Mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife and natural resources.
3. Planning assistance and the administrative costs of complying with this section
4. Implementation of a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan.
5. Mitigation of the impacts of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs.

Not more than 23 percent of the CIAP funds received by the State or parishes for any fiscal year can be used for the purposes described in items 3 and 5.

Criteria to be used to Evaluate Proposed Coastal Restoration and Conservation Projects

1. Is the proposed project free of issues that may impact timely implementation of the project features?
2. Is the proposed project linked to a regional strategy for maintaining established landscape features critical to a sustainable ecosystem structure and function?
3. Does the proposed project protect health and safety or infrastructure of national, state, regional or local significance? (e.g., would reduce coastal flooding impacts)
4. How cost effective is the proposed project?
5. What is the certainty of benefits resulting from implementation of the proposed project?
6. Does the proposed project address an area of critical conservation/restoration need or a high land loss area?
7. How sustainable are the benefits of the proposed project?